

McKINLEY AND FREE COINAGE

H. F. Bartine Writes a Letter
to the Major.

ASKS HIM FOR EXPLANATIONS

Document Is Made Public and Creates
a Sensation.

OHIO MAN'S SILVER RECORD

Once He Cried That Free Coinage Was
Labor's Salvation.

WE DON'T CALL IT DISHONESTY THEN

Republican Nominee and Bartine Were
in Congress Together—Some In-
teresting Facts Brought Out
Into the Light of Dis-
cussion.

Chicago, September 11.—(Special.)—Major
McKintley is finding his political career as
full of record as a court docket. A great
deal has been said about the silver streak
in McKintley's sentiments, but the com-
plete exposition of the financial vacilla-
tion of Hanna's man is made in a letter
written to the major by Hon. H. F. Bar-
tine, who served with him in congress.

The letter was made public today and has
created a sensation.

It reads as follows:

"Hon. William McKintley, Canton, O.—
Dear Sir: You are the presidential candi-
date of the republican party upon a plat-
form unequivocally committing you to the
policy of maintaining the gold standard in
this country until bimetalism can be se-
cured by international agreement.

"As neither you nor the party which you
represent offer a suggestion upon which
we can ground a hope of obtaining such an
agreement, the financial plank of the plat-
form upon which you stand must be regard-
ed as a declaration in favor of permanent
adherence to the present gold system.

"In your letter of acceptance you treat
the money question as the foremost issue,
and discuss it at considerable length, giv-
ing to the present monetary policy of the
republican party your unqualified indorse-
ment."

"It is scarcely necessary for me to remind
you that by such course you have assumed
a position quite different from the one you
occupied but a comparatively short time
ago."

"That very able man may and do honestly
hold different opinions upon questions of
wisdom and expediency, no fair-minded per-
son will deny. That when they so change
their opinions it is both their privilege and
their duty to shape their actions accordingly
and without any controversy.

"But where the subject involves moral con-
siderations—where it is simply a question of
right and wrong—of honesty and dishonesty—
the same principle cannot apply and the
same latitude of change cannot be allowed."

"It is this distinction that has prompted
me to address you through the medium of
an open letter.

"No one can read your published accept-
ance without being impressed that you re-
gard the maintaining of the gold standard
not merely as a wise and judicious policy,
but as absolutely essential to the preser-
vation of our financial honor."

"You assert that the free coinage of sil-
ver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would at once lead
to the 'debasement' of our currency to the
level of a 'fifty-three-cent dollar,' impair-
ing the obligations of existing contracts,
and bringing a long train of terrible calam-
ities in its wake." Throughout your entire
discussion of the question the germinal
idea is that party with gold is the infill-
ible test of honesty in money, and that any
currency cheaper than gold at its present
undepreciated value is, of necessity, dishon-
est."

"You are certainly aware that the cam-
paign committee of the republican party is
literally flooding the country with books,
papers and pamphlets in which it is broadly
declared that the financial issue, as now
made, is simply a question of 'honest
money versus dishonest money.' There is
no reason to doubt that you are in perfect
and harmonious accord with your commit-
tee. Hence the conclusion comes irresist-
ibly that you regard the advocates of unre-
stricted silver coinage as being deficient in
personal integrity, and as seeking to estab-
lish a monetary policy which will dishonor
the American name."

"McKintley's Previous Position.
"Being one of those whose personal integ-
rity is thus impugned, I am free to re-
mind you that in the year 1878, as a member
of the house of representatives, you voted
for the famous 'Bland bill,' providing for
the unrestricted coinage of silver at the
ratio of 16 to 1. At that time the commer-
cial value of the bullion which you voted to
into a dollar was a little more than 30
cents. It has been much lower, but at the
time your vote was cast it had risen con-
siderably as a result of political agitation
and prospective free coinage. You will also
remember, I am sure, that the Bland bill
was at the time denounced as 'repudiation'
and 'dishonesty' by many of the promi-
nent financiers who are now giving you
their earnest support.

"In view of these facts would you regard

it as impertinent for me to request a public
statement of your opinion as to whether or
not the Bland bill was a 'dishonest' mea-
sure, calculated to 'debase' our currency and
'dishonor' the country?

"If you answer in the affirmative, in jus-
tice to yourself you should inform the coun-
try why you voted for it. If your answer
be in the negative it should be supplemented
by an explanation of how an act that was
honest in 1878 can be dishonest in 1896.

"It is true that the vote in question was
cast eighteen years ago, but even then you
were old enough to know the difference be-
tween right and wrong. It is also true that
silver was not at that time so far below the
gold level as it is now, but in this connec-
tion you will allow me to suggest there is
no difference whatever in principle, nor
even in degree, so far as the question of
honesty is concerned. Petty larceny in-
volves the same moral obliquity as grand
larceny. If it is dishonest to coin 50 cents
worth of silver into a dollar, it is equally
dishonest to coin 93 cents' worth into a
dollar."

"But neither of these explanations is
available because of other highly significant
circumstances in your congressional car-
eer."

"You have probably not forgotten that you
were a member of the fifty-first congress
and a candidate for the speakership of the
house. I am very certain that the republican
members of that body from the far west
have not forgotten how anxious you were
for their support, and how earnestly you
reminded them that you had voted for free
silver nearly twelve years before. I was
one of those western members."

"Some Financial Admissions.
"At that time (1889), when silver bullion
had fallen to less than 75 cents on the dol-
lar in gold, you certainly never gave any
token that in your opinion a law providing
for the free coinage of that metal would
involve 'financial dishonesty.'"

"All through the long session of the fifty-
first congress you distinctly recognized the
fact that the demonetization of silver was
wrong, that the Bland-Allison law was too
narrow in its scope, and that something
further must be done toward silver restora-
tion. Your utterances at the time plainly
showed that you were prepared to go any
length in that direction, if the republicans
in congress would only keep you company.

"You, of course, remember that there
was a very earnest demand throughout the
country for silver legislation and that
there was a strong sentiment in the
house of representatives that the
republican side was itself
deeply tainted with the 'free silver' idea,
and that nearly every member on that side
conceded that some legislation must be
had. You will also remember the circum-
stance that the republican caucus assem-
bled pointed a committee of fifteen to endeavor
to frame a bill upon which republicans
could unite. That committee consisted of
the eight republican members of the coin-
age committee, of whom I was one, and
seven leading republicans, not members of
that committee, who were known as the
"seven good republicans." So that you and I
were, for the time being, colleagues in committee."

"You will not hesitate to admit that you
were one of the most active members of
the committee and that none was more
earnest than you in the effort to formulate
a measure which all republicans, including
those who were strongly for free silver,
might support."

"You may not remember all that you
said during the debates in that committee,
and neither do I. But there is one state-
ment made by you that I have never for-
gotten. Acting in the name of the commit-
tee, you said, in emphasizing the neces-
sity of passing a 'silver bill,' in sub-
stance you said: 'We must pass a silver
bill; the country demands it; but we must
pass it as a party measure. I am prepared
to support any bill that we can unite upon.
I can accept free coinage, or the 'Windom
bill,' or anything else upon which we can
agree, but it is imperative that we have a
silver bill.'"

"I grant that you showed a preference
for some measure other than free coinage,
and that after some vacillation you threw
your vote in favor of what was called the
'Windom bill.' I grant further that you
may have expressed your willingness to
vote for free coinage merely for effect,
knowing that the condition laid down was
an impossible one, and that the republicans
would never agree upon such a mea-
sure. Still the fact that you said it, and
there was no inconsistency between that
statement and your subsequent action. A
majority of the republicans had declared in
favor of a free coinage bill I have no doubt
that you would have kept your word and
voted for it. Therefore I ask you the fur-
ther question: Did you in 1890 regard the
free coinage of silver as meaning 'financial
dishonesty' and 'dishonoring the American
name' as you now do? If so, why did you
not then advocate that policy? If not,
the country will no doubt be greatly in-
terested in reading your elucidation of the
ethical difference between free coinage in
1890 and free coinage in 1896."

"Not the Gold Standard Choice.
"Finally I deem it proper to remind you
that you were not the only republican who
voted for the gold standard. They looked
upon your past financial record with un-
qualified disfavor, and the somewhat un-
certain language of the Ohio platform,
which was supposed to reflect your posi-
tion, filled them with distrust."

"In the end, however, you were nomi-
nated upon a gold standard platform, and
these same men are now your enthusiastic
supporters."

"You have suddenly become as enthusias-
tic as in your devotion to the 'gold
standard,' which you never failed to at-
tack in congress when the opportunity
presented itself, for even the 'Windom bill'
and the 'Sherman law,' both of which re-
ceived your vote, recognized the fact that
the gold standard was wrong."

"Not only this, but you seem to have al-
so apparently abandoned the opinions of a
lifetime on a question of morals and
reached the conclusion that the free coin-
age of silver was right and that the gold
standard was wrong. This change in your attitude is
so extraordinary and so sudden, that feeling
as I do, the deepest interest in every phase
of the silver question, I address you in
this public manner, hoping that you may
find it not incompatible with the dignity
of your present position to furnish in the
same public manner an explanation that
will be satisfactory to both your friends
and your opponents. Very respectfully
yours,
H. F. BARTINE.

"Chicago, Ill., September 7, 1896."

BUCKNERS ARE IN LOUISVILLE.

General Will Be Notified of His Nom-
ination Tonight.

Louisville, Ky., September 11.—General
Simon Bolivar Buckner, Ky. Buckner and
Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., arrived from
the place and place of the place of the place
Palmer and Buckner notification tomorrow
night.

"In view of these facts would you regard

DUEL IN A BEDROOM IS CHALARON DRAFT?

A Husband Is Killed and His Trusted
Clerk Fatally Wounded.

TWO THEORIES ABOUT TRAGEDY

One That Shinnall's Wife Was Faith-
less and He Suspected Buck.

CAUGHT THE GUILTY PAIR TOGETHER

Mrs. Shinnall Tells Story That Buck
Slept in Adjoining Room and
Thought Husband a Burglar.

Augusta, Ga., September 11.—(Special.)—
Within arm's reach of each other, William
Shinnall and Battery Buck fought a duel to
the death in the bedroom of the former's
wife.

The two men received wound after wound,
but fired unflinchingly until Shinnall lay
dead and Buck had received five bullet
wounds. And while the most fought
Mrs. Shinnall crouched, almost dead with
fright and fainting with terror, in a corner
of the room.

The fearful affair took place at an early
hour this morning in the home of William
Shinnall, near Summerville, just back of the
United States arsenal, one of the prettiest
residence spots in Augusta.

Shinnall has for some time owned and con-
ducted a store, in the rear of which were
rooms occupied by Shinnall and family.
Shinnall has business interests in Beaufort,
S. C., and this time is frequently demanded
there. This left Mrs. Shinnall, who is an
attractive woman, alone with her eight-
year-old son.

In the meantime, Battery Buck, a young
man not twenty years' old, was employed
by Shinnall as clerk and bartender to run
his business while he was absent in Beaufort.
A good deal has been said recently sug-
gesting that an intimacy existed be-
tween him and the young clerk, some ten
years her junior. These rumors had reach-
ed Shinnall, or the conduct of the two had
aroused his suspicions, for last night he re-
turned unexpectedly from Beaufort.

He found the fire with deadly effect.
Shinnall was in the room, without
notice to Mrs. Shinnall. He must have
expected to find Buck in the company of his
wife, for he was armed.

Going silently into the back yard, he
crept under his bedroom window and pick-
ing up an ax handle, which was lying near
the window, he sprang into the room, the
sprang into the room, pistol in hand, and
in a few feet of each other, in the presence
of the woman, the two men began a duel
to the death. Buck, who was in his night
clothes, was also prepared for the duel,
for he retained the fire with deadly effect.

Shinnall was in the room, without
notice to Mrs. Shinnall. He must have
expected to find Buck in the company of his
wife, for he was armed.

Parties in the neighborhood dying to the
place, among whom was George Heckle,
the Summerville marketeer, who lives just
across the street. Shinnall was found lying
just outside of the bedroom window, cov-
ered with blood and a pistol on the ground
near him.

The scene was a terrible one. The floor
was covered with blood and in the walls
were numerous bullet holes. Physicians
were hurriedly summoned, but Shinnall was
already dead.

It was difficult to understand how the two
men got out of the house before they fell
from their wounds. They were at such close
range that nearly every shot took effect.
One bullet passed entirely through
Shinnall's body, entering the right side,
fracturing the ninth rib, puncturing the
abdominal cavity and coming out at the
right of the spinal column. Another bullet
fractured his right hand, and a third enter-
ed the breast and cut the right sub-clavicle
artery, and this one, according to the phy-
sicians, was the fatal wound.

How Buck reached his home, nearly a
mile distant, before he fell to the ground
is even harder to understand, for he had
five serious wounds, and it is wonderful
that he could have walked even a step. He
was taken to his home with five bullet
wounds in his body—two in his right arm,
one in his thigh, one in his hip and one in his
mouth, the ball penetrating his tongue.

The doctors say that he has a chance of
recovery if blood poisoning does not set in.
This afternoon he was removed from his
home to the hospital.

Mrs. Shinnall's Story.

Mrs. Shinnall claims that when she has
been seen driving with Buck, and at dif-
ferent places in his company, she went
with her husband's knowledge and ap-
proval, and that he had told her to use
Buck as an escort.

She gives what is an entirely possible
theory of the killing, and which, if true,
shows Shinnall to have been the victim of
his own rashness and Buck the imaginary
defender of his employer's home. She
says, in Shinnall's absence, Buck occupied
a room in the house, at Shinnall's request,
for her protection, which she has been
drinking a great deal lately and she re-
garded him as nearly crazy, and had writ-
ten Mr. Shinnall of his conduct on several
occasions. She says it is probable that
Buck heard Mr. Shinnall first try to get in
the door and then go to the window. "Think-
ing it a burglar, he got up and procured
his pistol and walked across the hall to
her room, where he was breaking in the
window. As the window was dashed in and
Shinnall bounded in young Buck dashed him
pistol in hand, and the deadly duel fol-
lowed."

THEY MADE A SIEVE OF HIM.

She Kinsey Shot to Death While Re-
sisting Arrest.

Dublin, Ga., September 11.—(Special.)—
Shep Kinsey, the negro who assaulted Mrs.
Monroe Johnson, at Lovett last Tuesday,
was captured this evening a few miles
from the scene of his crime. He was shot
to death after offering resistance.

DIPHTHERIA IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Hundreds of Cases Throughout the
Coke Regions.

Pittsburg, Pa., September 11.—A telegram
from Uniontown, Pa., says there are 100
cases of diphtheria and typhoid fever in
that place and diphtheria is prevalent at
Brownfield and other places throughout
the coke region.

IS CHALARON DRAFT?

Physicians Think the Bank President's
Mind Is Unbalanced.

HE RAISED A FALSE ALARM

Said There Was a Defalcation and
None Can Be Found.

TWO BOOKKEEPERS PLACED UNDER ARREST

Bank of Commerce Closes Its Doors
and People's Banks Is in
Peril.

New Orleans, September 11.—Bank Ex-
aminer Escott arrived here today and took
charge of the Union National bank, but
his arrival has not dispelled the cloud of
mystery which hangs over that institution.

Mr. Chaloron, the president of the Union
bank, visited the bank building early this
morning, but remained only a short while,
and then retired to his home. In the face of
so many ugly rumors about the bank is being
severely criticised on all sides.

This afternoon the two individual book-
keepers of the Union National, Messrs. A.
Frank Lee and A. Colomb, were arrested
on affidavits made by Auditor Lacharbe.
Colomb, it appears, is only "constructively"
under arrest. The charge against Lee is
for violating section 520 Revised Statutes
United States, by falsifying his books and
accounts, especially in a book of the bank
known as the "book of daily summaries of
individual entries." His accounts showing a
credit balance of \$12,043.88, which should
have been \$19,163.60. The charge against
Colomb is of a similar character.

Lee was arrested before United States
Commissioner Craig. He pleaded not guilty
and was placed under bonds of \$10,000,
which he immediately furnished.

These arrests, taken in connection with
President Chaloron's strange silence, are
causing much comment to the effect that
an attempt will be made to make the book-
keepers confess to the defalcation. It is well
known that the bank's bookkeepers do not
handle a cent of the bank's funds.

A reporter of the Southern Associated
Press was informed tonight from an unim-
peachable source that a prominent physi-
cian, who has been consulting the directors
and the board of trustees, had had an inter-
view with President Chaloron late this
afternoon in reference to Lee's case, and
the doctor says tonight that President
Chaloron's mind is unbalanced and Mr.
Chaloron does not know anything more
about the books than he (the physician) does.

Mr. Chaloron is an old man, highly nerv-
ous in temperament and was wrapped up
in the existence of the bank. It is begin-
ning to be believed that the change in the
bookkeeping of the bank which was re-
cently inaugurated by the directors, had
to confuse Mr. Chaloron, and that in going
over the books he had become unbalanced
and jumped at the conclusion that there
is a defalcation.

Otherwise his precipitate action in clos-
ing the bank and removing the directors
and his silence are inexplicable. There is
a strong ground for belief in the physi-
cian's story.

ANOTHER BANK CLOSES DOORS.

Has Ample Assets and Shut Up as a
Matter of Precaution.

New Orleans, September 11.—The Bank
of Commerce closed its doors today. It
was organized in 1887, with a capital stock
of \$100,000. William P. Nichols, nephew
of the late Governor Nichols, was its presi-
dent. There was a great crowd
about the bank building shortly after the
doors were closed.

It was ascertained the doors were closed as
a matter of precaution, there having been
a run on the bank yesterday. Depositors, it
is understood, were not allowed to draw
money. The bank's assets are ample, and
acting under the general instructions
given them, the receivers of the several
failed national banks at New Orleans took
possession of all the property found in the
vaults of the institutions. Among these
were a number of boxes containing securities
and other papers of depositors and other
assets left with the banks for safe keep-
ing.

Comptroller Eckels today wired instruc-
tions to the receivers of the failed banks
to take possession of the assets of the failed
banks, and to all owners the papers not
relating to their transactions with the
banks, and which could not be used in settling
them.

In order to aid as greatly as possible in
restoring confidence to the people of New
Orleans, the federal reserve bank, the treas-
ury department had sent by telegraph
and express to the sub-treasury in
that city within the past two days \$2,500,
to be used in meeting such bounty
claims and other demands upon the govern-
ment.

Judge Theard this evening appointed two
receivers for the Bank of Commerce and
its affairs will be immediately liquidated.

Another Bank in Peril.

There was a persistent run today on the
People's Bank, which has been in peril
since the failure of the Bank of Commerce.
Messrs. H. & B. Beer today ordered
\$100,000 in currency by express from New
York to assist to relieve the tension which
now exists in this market.

DIAMOND THIEVES CAPTURED.

They Flim-Flammed a Nashville Jew-
eler—How the Trick Was Played.

Nashville, Tenn., September 11.—(Spe-
cial.)—A rooster named W. G. Gates
of the name of W. A. Ross entered W. T. Gates's
jewelry store and selected two diamond
rings, valued at \$175. He handed Mr. Gates
an envelope containing cotton and re-
quested him to place them therein. This
he did, and the envelope was sealed. Then
he took the envelope to write his name
on it, and handing it back to Mr. Gates,
said he would call for it and pay tomorrow.
He left the store and Mr. Gates, be-
coming suspicious, opened the envelope
with the result that he found there two
brass rings.

It was ascertained that Ross met an-
other man named J. Ray at the depot and
both left for Springfield at 5:35. Detectives
followed on the next train, and as expected,
Ross and Ray boarded the train bound
for Chicago. The rings were re-
covered and identified by Mr. Gates.
The prisoners were taken on to the Hop-
kinsville, Ky., jail and will be brought
back as soon as requisition papers can be
secured, as they refuse to come otherwise.

DELLA GOT HER CITIZENSHIP.

She Is Not Twenty-one Years Old, but
That Age Is Set for Men.

Washington, September 11.—A conflict
of opinion arose yesterday between the civil
service commission and the district supreme
court over the naturalization of a young
lady who desires to take a civil service
examination. Seven years ago Miss Della
A. Mealy arrived in this country from Ire-
land. She was but thirteen years old, and
two years ago took out her first papers.
Several days ago she applied to Judge Cox
for her final papers. They were granted,
although she was not twenty-one years old.
She filed the papers with the civil service
commission to prove her citizenship, but
the commission refused, and ordered on the
back that the law prohibited any foreigner
not twenty-one years of age from receiving
citizenship papers. She returned to the city
with the indignation and Clark
Young, after consultation with several law-
yers, wrote on the back that Judge Cox
had decided to admit her. The law in the
land makes no provision for a woman, but
the civil service commission accepted the pa-
pers.

OFFICIALLY ELECTED

Executive Committee Meets and
Announces Result.

EARLE GETS 3,000 MAJORITY

It Is Decided That There Shall Be an
Investigation.

DISPENSARY AFFAIRS WILL BE LOOKED INTO

New Senator Issues an Address to
South Carolina—Shows a Keen
Interest in State's Welfare.

Columbia, S. C., September 11.—(Special.)
"Joseph Earle having received a majority
of 68 votes of the total vote of 100,000
votes, this committee hereby
declares him the nominee of the demo-
cratic primary for that office."

Resolved, That it is the sense of this
committee that the view of the numerous
newspaper articles and insinuations made
during the recent campaign with reference
to the management of the state dispensary,
the board of control of the present legisla-
tive committee and the committee make
a thorough, public and impartial investiga-
tion of the workings of this state institution
and that the result of said investigation be
given in full to the people of the state."

The above declaration, made by the state
democratic executive committee tonight,
and the resolution quoted, contain the main
action of that organization at its im-
portant session held in the senate chamber.
In regard to the first, the result was
reached without trouble. The committee
first tabulated the official returns from all
the counties in the state in the several
elections, passing over the counties of
Georgetown, Barnwell and Oconee, from
which counties only telegrams signed by
the respective county chairmen, giving the
county votes, had been received. Later
these reports were taken and the result was
quickly reached and verified. General Earle
received out of a total vote of 32,842, a vote
of 42,915, while Governor Evans received
29,567, giving General Earle a final majority
of 13,348.

The committee turned with considerable
alacrity to the dispensary scandal. A full
and complete investigation of the scandal
now seems to be inevitable, and the public
may expect interesting reading next week.
Editor M. B. McSwaine, the next lieutenant
governor, called upon the dispensary
matter. Rev. A. A. Smith, pastor of the
First Baptist church, who is a member of
Evans's family, was also present. He did not
believe that the governor was guilty of
anything.

Colonel Neal, superintendent of the peni-
tentiary, thought the whole matter should
be investigated to the fullest extent.
Charles Evans, president of the Farmers' Al-
liance, said that these charges had been
made during the progress of a democratic
primary under the management of this com-
mittee. If there was anything wrong any-
where the duty devolved upon the commit-
tee to immediately set the ball rolling to
get at the bottom of it and he thought that
the fullest, most complete and most public
investigation should be made.

Mr. Winkler said that the democratic
party, or rather the majority of the demo-
cratic party, though the reform movement
had emanated from the Farmers' Al-
liance, was not a party of the Farmers' Al-
liance, but a party of the people. He there-
fore, incumbent upon them that they should
move to a thorough investigation.

Mr. Blackwell then took the floor. He is
a staunch reformer of the old school. He
began by declaring that it was their duty
to do this thing.

"Don't wait," was his advice, "till the
enemy calls for an investigation."
Sligh asked Colonel James, who is the
chairman of the state board of control, if
he has not called the board in extra
sessions for that purpose. Colonel
Jones said he had and it would meet on
Tuesday. Mr. Sligh asked him how far
he thought the board could go with its in-
vestigation of the dispensary. He did not
think the board could go outside the
employees of the dispensary. After some
further discussion the resolution was
adopted as given above.

EARLE TO SOUTH CAROLINIANS.

Senatorial Nominee Issues a Strong
Address to His People.

Columbia, S. C., September 11.—(Special.)
Judge Earle, who is presiding over the dis-
cussion at Beaufort, at midnight issued
the following address:

"To the Democratic Voters of South
Carolina:—I have received notice of the
official count by which I am declared your
nominee for the office of United States sena-
tor. I am deeply indebted to you for your
thanks, and to assure you that I hope to

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ATLANTA, GA., September 12, 1896.

Ingalls Versus Ingalls.
John J. Ingalls must be beginning to realize that his role of politician without a job is a permanent one. He is now engaged in the effort to convert Kansas to goldbuggery, and instead of enlisting the crowds which have gathered to hear him speak, as in past years, he has only succeeded in bringing upon himself the reproach of hundreds of honest people who were once his ardent supporters.
To those familiar with the record of the ex-senator from Kansas on the money question, his present treatment at the hands of the people in his own state is not at all surprising. The people of that state have always regarded him, with reasons based on his oft-repeated declarations, as a friend of the white metal. Indeed he scarcely ever delivered a speech prior to the St. Louis convention in which he did not take the pains to restate the arbitrary and unjust treatment which silver had received. Since that time, however, he appears to have changed his convictions altogether and is now standing as firmly on the money plank of the St. Louis platform as if he had never known any other political faith.

Mention was made some time ago of a speech which the ex-senator made in one of the towns of Kansas on the money question. The speech was delivered in 1890, or thereabouts. In that speech the ex-senator made a plea for silver which surpassed anything he has since delivered. Its memory still abides. Wherever the ex-senator speaks in Kansas, his silver record bids up to confront him; and the worst of it is that with all his powers of eloquence he is not able to explain the methods of his conversion.

Within the last few weeks still another speech has made its appearance in the campaign; and to say that Mr. Ingalls is sorely mixed over the trouble which it has given him is to state a grave truth rather mildly. Never was a man more effectively answered than Senator Ingalls in 1891 answers ex-Senator Ingalls in 1896.

The speech in question was delivered by Mr. Ingalls in the senate of the United States, January 14, 1891. After referring to the equal distribution of wealth and property which characterized the early days of the republic, Mr. Ingalls went on to say that at the present time there were 400 people in the United States rated at \$100,000,000 and upward; 1,000 at \$50,000,000; 2,000 at \$25,000,000; 6,000 at \$10,000,000; and 15,000 at \$5,000,000, making a total of 31,000 people who are rated at the enormous sum of \$36,250,000,000. Basing his arguments upon these figures, Mr. Ingalls proceeded in the following vigorous English to pay his respects to the very same iniquitous standard of finance which he is now so ardently upholding:

A financial system under which more than one-half of the enormous wealth of the country, derived from the bounty of nature and the labor of all, is owned by a little more than two per cent of the 100,000,000 American citizens, able and willing to toil, and homeless tramps, are starving for bread, requires readjustment.
It is historically true that this great blight that has fallen upon our industries, this paralysis that has overtaken our financial system, coincided in point of time with the diminution of the circulating medium of the country. The public debt was declared to be payable in coin, then the money power of silver was destroyed. The value of property diminished in proportion, wages fell and the value of everything was depreciated except debts in gold. The mortgage, the bond, the coupon and the tax have retained immovable value, while the things they represent have not. The debt remains, but the capacity to pay has been destroyed. The accumulations of years disappear under the hammer of the sheriff and the debtor is homeless, while the creditor obtains the security for his debt for a fraction of what it was actually worth when the debt was contracted.
The people of the country that I represent have lost their reverence for gold. They have no longer any superstition about coin. Notwithstanding the declarations of monetarists, notwithstanding the assurances that have been made by business that it does and that the first effect of expanding trade, based on the ability of the farmers to buy, is the increase of business on the lines that lead from the farms to the wholesale markets.

In other words, the farmers cannot enjoy prosperity without imparting a share of it to all lines of trade, and when

Kansas to believe him when he now goes before them and tells them a different story altogether.
If Mr. Ingalls expects to get back into the United States senate on a gold platform, he must be looking for a miracle of some kind between now and the 1st of November. The people of Kansas are for free coinage if Mr. Ingalls is not, and they will put all doubt on that score at rest this fall by voting the democratic ticket.

Shylock and His "Money."
John Byrne, of New York, president of the "Democratic Honest Money League," has issued a circular to gold men in which he appeals to them to come to the aid of the agents of shylockism who are now trying to "save" New York from the democracy.

Byrne informs the gold men, in a series of loud shrieks, that the central, western and northern sections of New York state are "rotten on silver," and vows that "if something is not done to reclaim these sections," the state will be lost to shylockism.

Byrne goes on to say that the reason why New York state is "rotten on silver" is because "Bryan had wildly enthusiastic meetings, and has left an ugly trail behind him."
So far, so good. It will be observed that this agent of the money power does not agree with those enthusiastic brethren who have been going about claiming New York state for McKinley by a majority of from 150,000 to 200,000. He perceives that the state, as it stands today, would more than likely cast its vote for Bryan, and, as The New York Journal puts it, in behalf of American manhood.
Consequently, Byrne screams out that the gold syndicate must come to the front with its most convincing "argument"—which is money. Against the instincts of patriotism, against the people's prosperity, against American manhood, shylockism places money. And it is so thoroughly convinced that money is the thing that all the subsidized editors and paid agents of the gold syndicate appear to be in a state of great jubilation over the fact that the Hanna corruptionists have a vast fund of money at their command.

The question arises, therefore, can American patriotism and American manhood be bought with money? If we are to judge the future by the past, the money of the corruptionists will not be effective in the present crisis. There were plenty of Tories during the struggle for political independence whose selfish interests led them to espouse the British cause, but how many Americans followed the example of Benedict Arnold? How many Americans who are now engaged in the present struggle for financial independence will sell their convictions for the sake of money?

There never has been a crisis in the history of the country when the common people were willing to sell their votes for money. They could not be bought by British money in the first struggle; they could not be bought with money when they arrayed themselves against that powerful and sinister corporation, the national bank, in Jackson's day; and they cannot be bought with Shylock's money in this struggle.

The "trail" that Bryan left in New York state is an "ugly" one, from the standpoint of the shylock combination, but it is a glorious one for the people's cause. The impression he made and the truths he uttered cannot be obliterated with Shylock's money, or by subsidized editors, or the hired hessians who have farmed out their gibberish.

The people's candidate will leave a still deeper trail in New York city and in other parts of the east, and money will be piled up in vain against the power of truth and justice.

Let the honest masses, therefore, take heart of hope. Their cause is a righteous one and not all the combinations of corruption can overthrow it.

A Boomerang.

It seems that every move the gold men make and every argument they can invent has the final result of playing right into the hands of those who are working for the people's cause.
Take the case of President Ives, of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railway. His obligations to the money power induced him to issue a remarkable circular to his employees, setting forth the advantages of the gold standard. The Constitution has already printed and commented on the Ives circular, and our prediction that it would prove to be damaging to the cause of shylockism has already come to pass.
It will be remembered that Mr. Ives practically assented to the truth of the contention of the bimetalists that the free coinage of silver will increase the price of farm products. The democrats of the west were quick to seize on this admission. They have circulated thousands of copies of the Ives circular among the farmers, especially in Iowa, and the result is that the silver men are now able to count on the active aid and support of at least 30,000 farmers in Iowa who have heretofore voted the republican ticket. This is the testimony of James Creelman, the special correspondent of The New York World, who betrays a strong tendency to be fair to all parties.

The Ives circular appears to be in the nature of an all-around boomerang, for it is hardly possible that he employs many men who are so ignorant as not to know that when farmers get good prices for their crops the volume of trade and business is correspondingly swelled—that the ability of any railway to pay its employees is measured by the business that it does—and that the first effect of expanding trade, based on the ability of the farmers to buy, is the increase of business on the lines that lead from the farms to the wholesale markets.

Even the average man is a good fisherman when he has a long bottle-of-bait.

trade shows activity, the railways are sure to prosper if they are well managed. On the other hand, when the farmers make no profits—when they till the soil and draw no wages for their work—their business ceases to expand and the result is commercial prostration—prostration of the kind that we have been experiencing for three years.

Every dollar on which the people of this country do business and pay their debts and taxes must be dug out of the ground by the farmers. When this digging process is a disastrous failure, as it has been during the past three years on account of poverty-breeding prices, commercial paralysis ensues, and an era of borrowing sets in. We have seen this illustrated not only in the experience of the people, but in that of the government itself.

What the Cry of Fraud Means.
Instead of gracefully accepting the result of the recent state election in Arkansas, the republicans have fallen back upon their old tactics and in every way possible have sought to discredit the returns.

Such efforts as these, however, are not apt to injure the cause of bimetalism nor to further that of the single gold standard. No right-thinking man will allow himself to be influenced by such abusive and sectional flings at the south. Never were issues more distinctly drawn than in the Arkansas state election. The fight was on one side and bimetalism on the other. There was no inimitation at the polls and no effort whatever to suppress the voice of the people. So far as the democrats are concerned, it was a square and honest election. Fairer methods were never employed on the soil of New England.

Speaking of the state election, Hon. Carroll Armstrong, chairman of the democratic state central committee, said:
"I think it was as fair an election as was ever held in the state. We have no information of any fraud whatever from any source, and those who complain of the result of the election are the same who have been complaining of the result of the election in every other state. It is one of the privileges of the minority to criticize the majority."

Not complaint anywhere in the state has been made of the result of the election. The silver sentiment is so overwhelming in this state that it is not to be expected that the republicans represented the gold standard and lost a large percentage of their votes. Even a large number of the negro voters of the democratic ticket because of their belief in silver. A great number of populists supported the democratic ticket for the same reason.
The truth of the matter is the republicans of the country feel rather blue over the situation. In order to overcome the uneasiness which is fast taking possession of the republican ranks the organs of the money power have sought to obscure the real significance of the returns. Inwardly, however, they recognize the fact that things have taken quite a serious turn.

Quarreling Among Themselves.

Carl Schurz is undoubtedly one of the most gifted hessians that ever sought employment on these shores. In fact, his gifts are of such a character that he is able to make a tolerably fair argument on any side of any question, or on both sides, if need be. He has given a practical demonstration of this by appearing on both sides of the political fence during the past thirty years. In addition to this, he is a formidable performer on the platform.

But the attempt to make it appear that Schurz possesses the quality of impartiality—that what he says on the financial question is to be regarded as infallible—is a feat that only a subsidized editor would undertake to perform.
As a matter of fact, Schurz, in his Chicago speech, has not added a single argument to the familiar ones that have been riddled time and again. What he has done—and we could wish that the subsidized editors might follow his example—is to clothe Shylock's arguments in terse and respectable English.

For the rest, he merely repeats the old state arguments that have been employed for years without making the slightest impression on the minds of any but the men who, for obvious reasons, are interested in maintaining the gold standard. For instance, he declares that the sudden disappearance of more than \$800,000,000 of gold would produce the most stringent contraction of the currency on record. This sort of stuff has been bandied about from Wall street to echoing goldbugs for several years. But now even The New York Sun, which is not known for its sympathy with the money power, has taken the trouble to point out the fallacy of the argument that has the substance of gold behind it, declares that Schurz utters nonsense when he makes such a statement. The Sun goes on to say that the gold has already disappeared from circulation, nearly every dollar of it being in the treasury or in the bank vaults.

The Springfield Republican, which has a much clearer comprehension of the money question than any other gold organ, also declares that the gold will not "disappear" but would remain right where it is and be counted in the reserves of the banks. The Republican then goes on to say that it is not contraction that is to be feared from the free coinage of silver, but "a tremendous inflation."

Well! we have heard of "inflation" resulting from issues of paper currency, but we have not heard of "inflation" for modern shylockism to assume that there can be such a thing as "inflation" from real money—specie—hard money—that can be stored away and preserved for a rainy day.
Meanwhile, we leave the gold brethren to fight out among themselves the question whether gold that has already disappeared can perform a second and a more complete disappearance.

The reason McKinley stays at home is because he doesn't want to be put in the attitude of making a farewell tour.

And now will The New York Financial Chronicle inform us how much freight rates have fallen from the wheat fields

to Chicago during the past twenty years? A very prominent railroad man told a number of other prominent railroad men, at a meeting not long ago, that the trouble in the west was that the farmers were made to pay 13 cents toll for their wheat while commission merchants "only 8. Will some friend of "sound" money show more light on this?

George Fred Williams is making a rattling campaign in Massachusetts—and it is a campaign that will bear fruits.

Against American manhood and American prosperity the shylock gold combination places money. Will it win?

When British investors conclude to sacrifice American securities, who will be the losers? The honest Wall street speculators anxious to pick up a profitable bargain?

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

There are now 60,000 postoffices in the United States and the number is rapidly increasing. The close of the revolutionary war there were only seventy-five. At the close of the war of 1812 there were 3,000. At the beginning of the civil war there were 25,000, and five years after its close, in 1870, there were 28,000, or about 100 fewer, the only step backward during the history of the postoffice department. By 1890 the number had started again, and the number of postoffices in the country reached 42,000.

Only 900 persons in every million, according to a reliable statistician, die of old age, while 1,200 succumb to gout, 18,400 to cholera, 1,000 to erysipelas, 7,500 to consumption, 48,000 to scarlet fever, 25,000 to whooping cough, 30,000 to typhoid and typhus, and 7,000 to rheumatism. The averages vary according to locality, but these are considered pretty accurate as regards the population of the globe as a whole.

The British prime minister is at the head of the English government, but according to the London Journal he receives no salary, as the office is not recognized by the statute. Some state office with nominal duties, such as first lord of the treasury, is accordingly held by the premier. Lord Salisbury, however, departed from the almost invariable practice by associating the secretaryship for foreign affairs, perhaps the most important and responsible office in the government, with the premiership in his own person. The first lord of the treasury, or, as he is more fully designated, "first lord of the treasury and of the exchequer," has associated with him the chancellor of the exchequer and three junior lords of the treasury in the control of her majesty's exchequer; but the post is no sinecure in the department sense, and carries with it a salary of £5,000 per annum. The famous house, 10 Downing street, in which cabinet meetings are held, is the official residence of the first lord of the treasury.

CAMPAIGN CLIPPINGS.

Chicago Dispatch: A republican contemporary says: "Bryan's skyrocket is still going up; the people can afford to wait for the usual result of the election. The culmination of that rocket may not be reached before the first week in November."

St. Louis Republic: McKinley's determination to stump the country shows that he has learned that the people are looking for a man who will support them in a presidential campaign this year.

St. Joseph Gazette: "There is no gold in silver countries, and plenty of silver in gold countries," says a gold organ, which shows that while people can get along admirably without gold, they cannot get along at all without silver.

Indianapolis Sentinel: The masses are not ready to judge the corruption and pollution that have disgraced American government. They did not hire the lobbies that make up the machinery of the state campaign, and state legislatures. They would gladly be rid of such things and Mr. Bryan is the man to do it. We predict that the lightning flashes of campaign oratory, Atkinson, Brantley and other famous speakers will be on deck.

Denver Times: Senator Teller has opened another chestnut nod for The Times-Herald and its friends by declaring that he never mined an ounce of silver in his life; that he owns no silver property, and that his personal interests are involved in the yellow metal.

St. Louis Republic: Mr. Bryan has now been a candidate for the national democratic party for more than two months and not a weak spot has been discovered in his character. The mud that has been showered upon him by the goldbug and bolters' organs has failed to stick. Those who throw mud usually receive it back again, and they are always the dirtier for it.

Kansas City World: Whitelaw Reid has spoken. Let all read with bated breath what Whitelaw has to say. He is the republican ex-candidate for vice president who is worth \$2,000,000, and whose New York Tribune pays the lowest salaries to any of its employees in New York. Hats off to Whitelaw! He is singing a paean of praise to protection, to McKinley, and incidentally to The New York Tribune. He is telling the Ohio editors how to edit.

Indianapolis Sentinel: The grand old idea of the nation, the gold standard of trusts, corporations, monopolies and the money power. Hallelujah! The bolters and the McKinleivites have the load to carry now, and it will eventually crush them to death.

STATE PRESS TOPICS.

The Savannah News, commenting on Watson's Dallas, Tex., speech, says: "Mr. Watson said he sat at the cradle when the populist party was born, and that he was going to stay with it till it died." From this it appears Mr. Watson doesn't think it is going to die till it is dead, unless he is of the opinion that he himself is going to live for very many years yet.

Well, we have heard of "inflation" resulting from issues of paper currency, but we have not heard of "inflation" for modern shylockism to assume that there can be such a thing as "inflation" from real money—specie—hard money—that can be stored away and preserved for a rainy day.

Meanwhile, we leave the gold brethren to fight out among themselves the question whether gold that has already disappeared can perform a second and a more complete disappearance.

The reason McKinley stays at home is because he doesn't want to be put in the attitude of making a farewell tour.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.**Sing a Song!**

When troubles seem to bristle
Sing a song!
When sorrow is weeping—whistle
Sing along!
For though sorrow is outrageous
And in battle may enrage us,
Still, laughing is contagious—
Laugh along!

Content with rose or thistle—
Sing a song!
Life's brighter if you whistle
Right along!
When trouble is advancing
And on gloomy skies you're gleaning,
You can set the world to dancing
With a song!

The Rev. Mr. Dixon should strike out the word "Salvation" in his church notices and make the sign read, "Politics free."

A southwest Georgia farmer rented all the available stumps in his neighborhood and is now sub-letting them to candidates at a fair profit.

A New Version.

My Georgia, 'tis of thee—
Great state of votes for me,
Of thee I sing!
I love thy hills and dells
Where every voter yells
Winter and spring.
I love each polling place
(Helps to the day of grace)
Just watch me win the race—
First in the ring!

We learn from a northern critic that "Byron was no poet."

Afterthoughts.

They say "the sea is free." Away
With poets! They're a bore;
It cost me dollars every day
To hear the ocean roar!

We are glad Edgar Saltus had that Narragansett set-to—he made such a witty explanation of it.

A Georgia editor gives his opinion in two lines:

"The Hannacrats
Will keep us in a rut."

New Literary Valuation.

"Did the editor accept your manuscript?"
"Oh, yes."
"How much did he give you?"
"Two cents a pound."
"A pound?"
"Yes; you see, he only gets three cents from the paper mill."

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

The Savannah News says that Mr. Wright, of the Georgia legislature, has been told by Valdosta and speaks with some one who has told him of the great things that are going to be done for him in Savannah, and that he will be needed to help them do it.

"As a matter of fact, does he think he made a single vote for himself and his ticket up to the other of these places?" If he does, what ground has he for thinking so? Surely there was no great manifestation of enthusiasm in his behalf in Savannah, and our report from Valdosta in no way warranted him in going to draw any considerable strength from the democrats. In both places he was regarded with respect and liking, but the signs that he made converts were lacking, and are lacking still."

Johnson, the colored lawyer who made a speech in the courthouse in Jefferson last Monday noon, advised the republicans to vote for their best friends and true and tried men when their party puts no candidate on the ticket. He advised all colored men to support Governor Atkinson. He is doing good work on this line among the colored voters.

The only expression the democrats have given in tatooosa county concerning a United States senator was in a mass meeting held in Ringgold. The result was unanimous for Mr. Crisp, not a vote being cast against him.

Next week will bring to Eastman some of the best speakers in the state. Campaign fire will pervade the addresses and the political atmosphere will be electrified by the lightning flashes of campaign oratory. Atkinson, Brantley and other famous speakers will be on deck.

The Montgomery Monitor says:

"We hear that there is a report in circulation in some parts of the district to the effect that Judge J. H. H. Warder is to be elected to the senate, and we are requested by Judge Warder to state that he is not, and that there is no foundation for it. He is in the race, and expects to receive every day to hear of his withdrawal."

The Port Valley Leader says Hon. C. G. Gray is receiving a great deal of encouragement in his race for the presidency of the senate. He has received assurances of support from many of the members of the next senate.

The LaGrange Reporter says:

"Mr. Wright says he is sorry they have dragged him into this race. We are listening with interest to his views on the subject. From democratic stumps in Meriwether the true doctrine is being proclaimed with telling effect. The populist candidates are avoiding joint discussions."

Says The Columbus Enquirer-Sun:

"Colonel Gary Thornton is a jolly, genial gentleman, and will have his fair share of the vote. He is going to have the office."

WITH GEORGIA EDITORS.

Says The Richmond Paper:

"Luck goes with the laughing man. How the Hon. J. H. H. Warder has joked himself into fame is an old story. Then there's the Hon. J. H. H. Warder, who is a good fellow, and who is going to have the office."

The Waycross Herald will soon issue an anniversary edition.

The Senola Enterprise-Gazette poet sings:

"'Wright is right' and 'Wright is wrong,'
Is what the people say;
But 'Wright is right' and 'Wright is left,'
After election day."

Some Latter Day Preachers.

Jo Howell, in New York Recorder:
Now converts are almost invariably overzealous. That morality should be preached by pulpits we all agree; that in times of significant danger to the country the pulpit should take hold of the hands of the people and stimulate patriotism, we all believe. That there is any occasion for such forced phrases as Dr. MacArthur indulges in Sunday after Sunday, no one thinks, and that anyone will be induced to vote for or against this, or the other candidate by the pulpit idiocies of Dixon or Peters, no one could be made to believe.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Hon. William S. Stephens, of Booneville, Mo., a brother of the democratic candidate for governor of that state and a prominent man himself in political affairs, stopped over in Washington city one day this week. In discussing the outlook at democratic headquarters, Mr. Stephens said: "I do not wish to appear extravagant in my claims, but I think it a conservative estimate that Missouri will give a democratic majority of 20,000 for the state and national tickets."

"I have never seen a political contest that has stirred up the people like this one. They are excited to an intense degree, and are exhibiting an amount of enthusiasm that shows how they are going to vote in November. In my county and surrounding counties there are a few gold bug farmers, but for every one of them there are three or four who will be gained. This is a fact, and not assumption. The farmers are almost solid for silver. They have been that way for years, and it is idle to think that anything can happen in a few weeks to weaken them in their faith. It has become a matter of principle with them, and they are as well informed as the average audience as any class of their fellow-men. The farmer vote is going to make Mr. Bryan the next president of the United States."

"Silver Dick Bland is running for congress in my district, and there is not a shadow of doubt of his success. He was defeated before by reason of the ever-contingency of his friends, who did not suppose that he was in danger of the least. This time they will come out to the man."

As to the prospects of democratic success in New York and the state of Governor Hogg, of Texas, is extremely enthusiastic. He believes that Bryan will carry New York by 75,000 majority.

"I have been among the crowd at the state democratic convention, and I have seen the spirit that inspires them. I have also circulated among the New York republicans at the Fifth Avenue hotel. The republicans realize what is coming and already they wear long faces. The democracy of the state will be united as regards its best men. I will come out for the republican ticket as soon as the state democratic convention has been held. Croker—a magnificent leader—will be at his post. I have the utmost respect for Shrewsbury. Luck and tenacity will be on our side, too."

After alluding to Mayor Strong's curious order to the New York police to carry Li Hung Chang out of the city, Mr. Stephens said: "I have seen the spirit that inspires them. I have also circulated among the New York republicans at the Fifth Avenue hotel. The republicans realize what is coming and already they wear long faces. The democracy of the state will be united as regards its best men. I will come out for the republican ticket as soon as the state democratic convention has been held. Croker—a magnificent leader—will be at his post. I have the utmost respect for Shrewsbury. Luck and tenacity will be on our side, too."

"You may quote me as predicting that within twenty days McKinley will be making speeches in all parts of the country. I do not mean to say that he will have to take to the road. Hanna will insist upon it. The sentiment for Bryan and against McKinley is today creating a panic among the republicans. I am sure that the effect of Mr. Bryan's speeches and his strong sympathy with the masses; to the contemptible action of republican Mayor Strong; to the surrender of the republicans on their platform adopted at St. Louis to foreign nations; and to the unanswerable arguments in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1."

"It has been a great thing for us that the war has been carried into the east. All the money the republicans can raise there will be needed to help them do it. The war has been carried into the east. All the money the republicans can raise there will be needed to help them do it. The war has been carried into the east. All the money the republicans can raise there will be needed to help them do it."

The New York gold democrats are not disposed to be enthusiastic over the action of the Indianapolis convention. On hearing the news Hon. John C. Sheehan, one of the leading democrats in New York, said: "The certain election of Bryan, Colonel H. J. Jerome, who has been organizing McKinley clubs throughout the state, declares that the nomination of Bryan is a great success. More than 100,000 people have been organized to support Governor Atkinson. He is doing good work on this line among the colored voters."

In a recent speech delivered in Brooklyn Hon. H. W. Warder made a number of converts to the cause of bimetalism. His argument was that the strongest ever heard in that city. Among other things he said:

"The gold money standard is the true monetary standard of civilization, and yet the gold standard was unknown, except in England, twenty-three years ago. All the properties even that England enjoys were secured under the gold standard. It was under this standard that it conquered Napoleon at Waterloo, and founded the republics of the Americas."

"The gold standard has been and is now simply for the benefit of the few. So it has been in all countries. No people have ever had a chance to vote upon it. It has been passed through all legislatures, as it was rushed through our own, by stealth and cunning."

"In hard times the rich hide their gold. In good times they gamble with it, and at all times they juggle with it. (Applause.) We, who advocate the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold together simply advocate the welfare and prosperity of the people."

"I say that the present gold standard means pauperism to the masses, and the confiscation of the property and the products of the United States by a few dozen millionaires."

"We hear talk about dishonest and honest money. What is honest money? It is one that does not fluctuate, one that does not rise or fall. But is the gold dollar honest money? No, it is not. It is dishonest money. It is just as dishonest as the dollar that falls in value, and more dishonest, for such a dollar benefits only the rich and prosperous, and not the poor and the needy."

"It is high time for people to get together and think. You may be sure that you are always right when you are against the millionaires. There is something in human nature, whatever it is, that makes millionaires bankers and non-politicians callous to the feelings and happiness of the poorer class."

To shift the discussion from politics to something altogether different, but no less interesting, the following story, which explains the reason why the gold standard is everything he invents, is now going the round of the press:

"As Edison was telling in his laboratory a few days ago a man told him: 'You patent every little thing you discover, don't you, Mr. Edison?' 'I do,' said Edison, 'and you know why I do it?'"

"I suppose you do it so you will reap the benefit of your discovery," was the reply. "I thought you'd say that," said Mr. Edison, "and I don't suppose you will believe me when I tell you it isn't so, nevertheless. I discover a great many things that I would be glad to give to the world for nothing, but I don't dare. I patent these things to save myself from defending lawsuits. There are a lot of sharks in this world who are continually on the lookout for new things and when one of them hears of something new he hustles to the patent office to see if it is patented. If it isn't, he claims it as an original discovery and files his claim. Then he will turn right around and, like an old, begin a suit with the man who invented the thing for making money. The inventor will say: 'But I discovered this thing first; I am the inventor.' He is referred to the patent office, where he finds the official claim of another inventor. The fact that the papers are filed long after he made his discovery does not help him. He is told that the man who does it is to hire a fellow or two prior to

CUBANS

Will Form a Society
Liberty.

Names Already on
Library Roll.

Club Will Be the
First to Furnish
and Men.

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CORPSE IS FOUND

Body of Thomas Delbridge Is
Recovered from the Lake.

WAS FLOATING ON ITS SIDE

Recovered by a Motorman at Eight
O'clock Yesterday Morning.

IDENTIFIED BEYOND A DOUBT

Coroner's Jury Return a Verdict of
Accidental Drowning.

His Life Was Insured For \$65,000

Little Doubt That the Money Will Be
Paid in Full—A Contest Is Not
Probable—The Suicide The-
ory Has Been Dis-
sipated.

The silent, blue waters of Lakewood gave
up the dead body of Thomas J. Delbridge
early yesterday morning.

Just as the rays of the big, red sun, ris-
ing slowly over the trees on the eastern
bank of the pond, glistened on the surface
of the water in full effect the dead body
floated to the surface and was discovered.

Leaving its resting place of about sixty
feet below the surface, the body of the
dead man floated to the surface of the
lake, and in compliance with the laws of
nature, it floated in view of anyone who
chanced to be near it.

With the rising of the body one mystery
was solved, but another—mystery of the
death—will, perhaps, never be explained.
With the discovery of the body the
theory of hundreds who did not think that
it would be found in the lake, was exploded,
and the belief that Delbridge had been
drowned in the lake was confirmed. How
he met that death cannot be told, and only
the fact can be recorded.

The body of Delbridge was discovered by
two street railroad men, employed by the
Atlanta Street Railway Company. They
were rowing about the lake in a boat about
7:45 o'clock, when one of them saw the
head of the dead man sticking out of the
water. It was at first thought that the ob-
ject was a box or chunk of wood, but, sus-
pecting that it might be the object of their
search the two men rowed closer to the
black object they saw in the water some
distance away.

It was not until when the young men in
the boat got within a few feet of the ob-
ject in the water that they recognized it
as the body of a man. Assuring themselves
that they had discovered the long-sought
remains of the dead man, the young men
quickly began yelling, and rowing back
to the bank of the lake. Reaching the
shore they quickly disembarked and ran
around the bath house, where several men
were preparing to begin anew the search
for the body of Delbridge.

Body Was Towed In.
In breathless excitement the young men,
R. Nelson and E. O. Fitts, told of the dis-
covery, and in a moment a policeman and
Mr. Perkins Jordan and the discoverers
jumped in another boat and put out for the
spot where the body floated at the surface.

The body was found in the southwest
prong of the lake, about two hundred and
fifty yards from the bathhouse. It was but
a short time until the party had again
reached the floating body and Mr. Jordan
quickly tied a rope around the neck and
held tightly to the rope, while the others
in the boat rowed for the shore. The body
was dragged through the water until the
telephone station was reached, where sev-
eral men had congregated. The news was
quickly telephoned to the city, and in an
hour it was generally known that the Del-
bridge mystery had been solved by the
finding of the body.

Brown Paden was notified and he reached
the lake about 8 o'clock. He viewed the
body and ordered it removed to the city.
The body was taken to Meyer's undertak-
ing establishment on East Hunter street,
where it was viewed by the coroner's jury
afterwards, and then prepared for burial.
The body was decomposed and swollen out
of proportion when taken from the lake.
The face and shoulders and breast were
decayed and black, and the body was in a
half state of preservation. It was closely
examined by the coroner's jury and physi-
cians and the undertakers, all of whom
satisfied themselves that there were no
marks or bruises on the body.

The Body Identified.
The only abrasion of the skin was about
the neck, and Mr. Jordan said that that
was done by pulling the rope about the
dead man's neck to pull it to the bank. The
skin was soft and easily broken, having
lost its elasticity in the water. A crowd
followed the body to the undertaker's, but
only a few were permitted to see the body.
It was identified by several friends and ac-
quaintances of the dead man. Among those
were E. P. Chamberlain, Mr. I. S. Mitchell
and others.

The aged father of young Mr. Delbridge
was notified of the discovery, and he was
waiting at the undertaker's when the body
reached there. When it was placed on a
stretchers the old gentleman slowly walked
to the corpse and looked at it. The face
had been covered with a cloth, and as
Mr. Delbridge took hold of the cover-
ing and began raising it, revealing the
swollen features of his dead son, the eyes
of many in the room filled with water, and
with a shudder the grief-stricken father
took one quick, pathetic look at the face of
the dead, and he then fell back from the
body. Friends took his arm and led him

away and the crowd slowly wiped away
the sympathetic tears in many eyes.

The Inquest Begins.

Coroner Paden summoned a jury of six
men to view the body and investigate the
death, and at 10:50 o'clock the jurors began
their work. The jury adjourned to the
basement of the courthouse, where the in-
quest was held. The following citizens
were the jurors: Mr. I. S. Mitchell, foreman;
Dr. C. R. Giles, secretary, and Messrs.
John Broomhead, A. J. Walker, W. B.
Cheahire and A. P. Stewart.

Only the spectators and newspaper men
and a few friends were permitted to
hear the evidence before the coroner's jury.
Judge R. T. Dorsey and Mr. Hugh Dorsey
were there, the former representing the
family of Delbridge, Mr. E. P. Chamberlain
and several friends of the dead man in life
were present. The investigation brought out

ing while in bathing at Lakewood on Tues-
day evening, September 8, 1896.

The best information that can be ob-
tained in regard to Mr. Delbridge's life
insurance places the total amount at
\$65,000.

Mr. C. W. Motes, the father-in-law of the
deceased, declined to give any information
about the policies held and the informa-
tion obtained may be incomplete.

So far as can be ascertained the policies
now held by Mrs. Delbridge are as fol-
lows:

New York Life, Livingston Mims, general agent, \$10,000
Mutual Life, R. P. Shelden, general agent, 10,000
Mutual Life, R. P. Shelden, general agent, 10,000
Preferred Accident, John R. Thorpe, agent, 2,000
Aetna Life, William H. Bone, agent, 5,000

no new facts in the case except the facts
of the discovery.

Verdict Accidental Drowning.
The verdict was quickly reached, the
jury concluding that Delbridge came to his
death by accidental drowning. The verdict
was not surprising to those who heard the
evidence. There was no testimony to
boast of the suggestion of suicide, neither
was there any direct testimony to prove
that it was accidental. No one saw Del-
bridge in the water and how he met his
death is still a mystery.

When last seen alive Delbridge was row-
ing in a boat.

He Discovered the Body.
The first witness examined was one of the
discoverers of the body, H. Nelson, a motorman
on the Lakewood line. He resides at
160 Smith street. He said:

"I was not acquainted with the drowned
man. I was present when the body was
found this morning about 7:45 or 8 o'clock.
R. O. Fitts and myself went out to the
lake on the first car and we decided to
row over the lake to see if we could find
the body. We had heard that there was a
reward for the recovery of the body and
when we started out in the boat we had de-
cided to look good for the body. While
rowing in the southwest arm of the lake
we saw a black object on the water some
distance from our boat. I at first thought
it was a cigar box or an old chunk of
some kind. Getting a little closer I thought
the object looked like a man and we con-
tinued to row towards it. The boat got
very close to the object before we were
sure that it was a body and we then pulled
for the bank. We got out of the boat and
ran and reported the find to the officer,
and Mr. Jordan and Fitts and myself and
a policeman got in another boat and started
after the body. There were no evidences
that the man had committed suicide and
there were no ropes or weights of any
kind. The drowned man had on a bathing
suit. There were no scars or bruises on the
body so far as I could see. Mr. Jordan tied
the rope about the man's neck and we
rowed back to the bank. I looked for the
body until I found it."

The Other Witnesses.

B. O. Fitts testified substantially as did
Nelson. He said that he understood that
the water was thirty feet deep at the point
where the body was found. He had seen
Delbridge on his car several times. Fitts
is a conductor and he resides at 87 Smith
street.

Mr. Perkins Jordan, assistant manager at
Lakewood and special policeman there, re-
peated the story of the disappearance of
Delbridge Tuesday night and he told of the
work of the searchers. He repeated the
story of the finding of Delbridge's money
in the dressing room and the discovery of
the boat in the lake without an occupant.
He said that he did not notice the body
for bruises, but did not think that there
were any on the body. He thought the
broken place in the skin of the neck could
have been caused by the rope he tied about
the neck to tow the body to the bank.

Cooper Talked to Him Last.

H. M. Cooper, a stenographer, was the
next witness. He was the last man to talk
to Delbridge so far as known. He held a
short conversation with Delbridge at the
bathhouse before Delbridge decided to go
in the water.

Cooper said that Delbridge asked him
about the water and when told that it was
chilly Delbridge said that he didn't be-
lieve he would go in. He asked Cooper if
he could swim across the lake. A few
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out in the lake. He lost Delbridge be-
yond the wire stretched to mark the deep
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viewed the body and said that it was that
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Askew Identified the Body.

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The jury retired and brought in the fol-
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most every company without a question
unless new facts about the case develop
which are not known now.

Under the existing circumstances the
natural verdict of any jury would be "ac-
cidental." The burden of proof in all cases
where a doubt exists rests with the com-
panies who are fighting the claim. The
death is supposed to be accidental by the
courts until it is proved to be intentional.
Even if it were proved to be an intentional
death the beneficiary could claim that the
deceased was not in his sane mind when the
policy was issued, and might on this ground recover the full value
of the policy.

No Insurance Investigation.

No insurance company has yet made any
move toward starting an investigation.
They will do nothing until the proofs of
death are furnished them by the claimant.
Regularly prepared blanks are furnished
on which the claims against insurance
companies are made out. When these are
filled out they will be forwarded together
with the verdict of the coroner's jury, the
certificates of death, etc., to the home
offices of the companies.

The general belief is that the money will
be paid over at once, but if any of the
home offices should decide to question the
legality of the claim they will send a man
to Atlanta to look into the matter to see
if there is any further evidence.

Suicide Theory Dissipated.

The case was discussed in all its bear-
ings on the streets yesterday and the sui-
cide theory was rapidly dissipated as the
facts developed.

Men who had seen Delbridge during the
last few days of his life said they had
never seen him more cheerful. His recent
business trouble did not seem to depress
him and he expressed the confident hope
that he would be able to recover his lost
fortune after a few years.

Cheerful When Last Seen.

Mr. Robert Wood rode out on the car
with Mr. Delbridge the night he went to
Lakewood and the two discussed business
matters at length. Mr. Delbridge said dur-
ing the conversation that the outlook was
not as gloomy as generally pictured. He
laughed and seemed to be in the best of
humors.

Others who came in intimate contact
with him on Tuesday, the day of his death,
told of their conversations with the un-
fortunate man and without exception all

spoke of his happy spirits and his jovial
humor.

Muscles Contracted by Cramp.

Undertaker Myers, who prepared the
body for burial, was seen last night. He
said that the body when found showed
that the muscles on the right leg were con-
tracted as if by cramp.

There was a knot of contracted muscles
in the calf of the right leg and it was
drawn in across the other leg by the con-
traction.

The muscles in the forearm were also
cramped and the fingers of the right hand
drawn in painfully. Every evidence pointed
to cramp and an accidental death.

Stories of Delbridge's Last Day.

There are innumerable stories afloat as
to the incidents that happened in Mr. Del-
bridge's life during the few days immedi-
ately preceding his death. One story is
quoted to explain why he took out so much
insurance just preceding his death.

It is said that Mr. Delbridge traded for
the policy, but being unable to pay the
first payment down in cash had signed his
note for the sum and had gone to Mr. C.
W. Motes, his father-in-law, to get it in-
dorsed. The note was indorsed, it is said,
but was not delivered, though it was all
ready to be turned over. Whether or not
Mrs. Delbridge has any claim to the amount
of that policy is a question.

Carried \$15,000 a Long Time.

The statement was made in The Constitu-
tion, when it was thought that the amount
of Mr. Delbridge's insurance was only
\$5,000, that all but \$3,000 of this had been
taken since August 8th. This information
came from an apparently reliable source,
but it turns out to be a mistake. An un-
intentional injustice was done to Mr. Del-
bridge. He had \$15,000 on his life as early
as last February and had carried that sum
for a long time. During the latter part
of February or the first of March he took
out \$15,000 additional in the following as-
sessment orders:

Golden Chain, \$3,000
Royal Arcanum, \$2,000
Home Forum, \$2,000
National Union, \$5,000

Total, \$12,000
That makes \$27,000 which he had on his
life as early as March. He invested in
many policies in August, as has already
been published.

Besides the \$65,000 obtained on his life, it
is said that Mr. Delbridge applied for \$10,000
with the Hartford Life and Annuity
Company. This policy, it is understood,
was never issued to him.

Money Will Be Paid.

The finding of the coroner's jury will go
a long way toward influencing the com-
panies to pay over the money without
litigation. The verdict that Mr. Delbridge
came to his death from accidental drown-
ing will probably cause the payment of the
accident policies also, about which
there was more uncertainty than other
policies.

It is said that some of the insurance com-
panies will contest the case, claiming
suicide, but no circumstances have yet
been discovered that can prove suicide or
even suicidal intent.

The money will probably be paid by al-

BIG MONEY IN ISSUE

Georgia Mining Co. Case Will Be Up
Before Judge Lumpkin Today.

EFFORT TO SELL PROPERTY

Creditors Want the Entire Holdings
Disposed of Together if Sold.

DRAKEFORD CONTEMPT CASE WILL BE HEARD

Heirs of T. P. Safford File a Bill for
Receiver and Make Charges
Against the Administrator.

In the Fulton superior court this morning
Judge Lumpkin will hear a very important
motion, involving the sale of property
worth several hundred thousand dollars.
The Georgia Mining and Manufacturing
Company's property is that in question and
the issue involved is as to whether the
property shall be sold under the direction
of the court or disposed of in sections or
parcels which may be held by different
parties.

Several days ago a petition was filed by
Mr. Burton Smith asking that the Metro-
politan Trust Company, of New York, be
restrained from selling certain stock and
bonds of the company held by them as
trustees. The petition asks the court to
order the sale of the entire property to-
gether, claiming that if the shares and
holdings are disposed of separately and at
random the interests of the stockholders
will be injured and the creditors of the
Georgia Mining and Manufacturing Com-
pany will be damaged by such sale.

WHEN YOU FIRST

optician, and one that is permanently located like ourselves. In this way you will have comfort and save what money can't buy.

Julius R. Watts & Co.
Opticians.
57 Whitehall.
Cash Paid for Old Gold & silv.

MONEY TO LOAN.
\$15,000—Local money to lend on real estate;
purchase money notes bought. T. F. Scott,
841 Equitable building. sept. 13.

Other good notes, building and loan and insurance companies (including the stock Foster, No. 25 N. Broad, 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-103


SALES. Gould building, Atlanta.

SAMUEL HARNETT, No. 37 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgage loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases. ap 14-15m.

SHORT and long loans on easy terms; notes bought; money on hand; no delay. Sam C. Dean, attorney at law, rooms 11-12, 37 1/2 Whitehall street.

STRAIGHT LOANS at lowest rates on improved Atlanta real estate, without commission; money for bank or cash. Apply direct to E. S. McCandless, No. 3 East Alabama street.

W. T. CRENshaw, No. 13 East Alabama street, does fire insurance, accident insurance, fidelity bonds insurance and plate glass insurance and lends money. Also sells Remington Standard typewriters.



FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.,

POR RENT—77 Windsor street, nice 5-room house, very convenient. Apply 71 Whitehall street. Men's 1

POR RENT—An elegant 9-room house on Whitehall st., near Windsor; also a 4-room house, No. 12, Winsor st., all modern appointments. Apply to 504 Equitable building, or 270 Whitehall st. another year of
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gle, Inman Park.
NICE 10-room house, modern improvements,
Corner Greenwood Avenue and Jackson St.
HANDSOME 3-room brick house, corner
W. Baker and Williams sts. Apply Trust
Company of Georgia, Equitable building.
FOR RENT—An elegant new 7-r. house
in two and a half blocks of the Aragon,
with all modern appointments.
price will be given that it has ever before

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.
WE HAVE very fine second-hand typewriters for sale in perfect order cheap.
W. T. Crenshaw, No. 12 E. Alabama street.

aug27-1m
Wanted typewriters of all makes at very low possible prices, and guarantee the work. W. T. Crenshaw, 13 East Alabama street. aug16-1m

WE DO the finest typewriter repairing done in America; satisfaction guaranteed. W. T. Crenshaw, No. 13 E. Alabama street. aug27-1m

FIRE INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.
S. B. McCandless,
No. 9 E. Alabama St.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—This morning one hundred empty barrels and crates; will pay \$5 cents each. Just received car of broad Virginia cut-bag in bulk, selling cheap. Get prices. C. W. O'Connor, 59 S. Broad St.

WANTED—A second-hand lathe, suitable to turn chair seats. Address W. D. Young, Tallulah Falls, Ga.

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—Live agents for the Equitable Benefit Fraternity. Pays sick, accident and death benefits, making cash contributions at stated periods. Liberal contract with state and local agents. Call of address No. 129 Alabama street.

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LOST.
LOST—White seal from ring, bearing "D. L." A reward for same at 16 E. Mitchell street.
LOST—A Knight Templar and Royal Arch Mason badge. Will pay a liberal reward if it is returned to me at 57½ E. Hunter street. Clark Howell. Sep 15th.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

WE HAVE facilities for doing the very finest quality of typesetting and printing at lowest prices consistent with the character of the work. Respectfully

and made to do as good work as when new. All makes of typewriters repaired. Mr. T. Crenshaw, No. 15 East Alabama street. aug16-1m.

MONEY can always be had on good notes and collateral. Checks and Drafts on city and out-of-town Banks cashed after regular banking hours. TOLLESON'S BAYNET AND SECOND FLOOR INMAN BUILDING, ATLANTA, Ga.

FOR RENT

To an acceptable tenant I can offer one of the most desirable, modern residences in the city, beautifully finished and thoroughly modern in every respect. The house is on Jack's street, near Forrest avenue; cars in front of the door and convenient to churches, schools, etc. is furnished in particular. P. O. box

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FOR RENT

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent,
50 N. Broad St., Corner Walton.

9-r. h., 223 Courtland	\$20.00
6-r. h., 216 Atlantic avenue, nice	15.00
6-r. h., 209 Highland	15.00
6-r. h., 294 Linden	15.00
5-r. h., 33 Cone	13.00
7-r. h., Johnson place, Edgewood	20.00
10-r. h., 124 Gilmer	30.00
14-r. h., 143 Spring	40.00
7-r. h., 66 Marietta	15.00
6-r. h., 316 Crew; water	15.00
5-r. h., Waterhouse	15.00
5-r. h., 153 Highland avenue	20.00
5-r. h., 60 Fairlie	20.00
7-r. h., 42 Gilmer	20.00
6-r. h., 145 Spring	20.00
6-r. h., 266 Jackson	20.00
10-rooms, 178½ Peachtree	22.00

We move tenants free. See notice.

**For rent by C. H. Girardeau, 8 Wth
Street.**

Choice 9-r. h., Capitol avenue	\$25.00
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Choice S-r, h, Piedmont avenue...
 Choice S-r, h, 68 Highland...
 Newly renovated S-r, h, Trinity ave.
 Newly renovated S-r, h, Washington
 Choice S-r, h, Forrest st., near
 S-r, h, Piedmont avenue...
 Choice S-r, h, Forrest st., near
 T-r, h, Woodward ave., near
 S-r, h, 92 Orange st. (w. g. and b.)
 S-r, h, Woodward ave., near
 S-r, h, East Harrison st.
 S-r, h, DuPont st. (shaded lot)
 S-r, h, 8 Bartholomew st.
 S-r, h, Spring st.
 Note: Trinity and Fifth W-
 20 square feet, upper floor 10 ft. w-
 attached suitable for light manu-
 facturing.

A number of central stores,
 New and well ventilated offices in

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